This is no dream of the pundit or poet;
Heaven is gracious, and Alt's for the bes All for the best! set this on your standard. Soldier of sadness, or pi grim of love,
Who to the shores of Despatt may have wandered
A way wearied swallow or heartstricken dove: All for the best!-be a man but confiding, Providence tenderly governs the rest,

And 'he frail bark of his creature is guiding, Wisely and warily, all for the best. All for the best! then fling away terrors, Meet all your lears and your foes in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers or errors
Trust like a chil, while you strive like a man; All's for the best! unbiassed undoubted, Providence reigns from the East to the West; And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded, Hope and be happy that-Ali's for the best.

DRIED FLOWERS. 'Give me from some kind hand a flower, The record of one happy hour.'-Hemans Emblems of all things bright and pure, My flowers! why did I place you here? Why thus embalm each floral git, And make a book their sepulchre?

'Tis said, Ere kept some Eden flowers, Memorials of past happy hours! Pale sylphs! with quiet eloquence Ye talk of him who gave you birth,
Bright sems from Nature's coronet, Links in the chain which binds to earth, Still beauteous : tho' your tragrant smell Is gone-I love, I love you well!

Ye come, dear tokens! wakening up Remembrances within this breast Or those who culled and sent you all, In Flora's fane, with me to rest; Of Truth and Hope-heart flowers that threw A halo round each by-gone view. So trail! meet emblems of the hopes

We cherished in life's early day ;

Like them ye glowed with loving smile,

Like them too soon ve must decay. Thus, oft the bubbles we pursue Wear smilingly the rainbow's hue. No brighter monument I ask To rise above my last, low bed, Than these, by Love transplanted there, To yield sweet tragrance o'er my head, And there, as types of earth, impart

A needful lesson to some heart. Though sweetly bloomed my human flowers They mostly found an early tomb-Sad my cherished buds should wither Ere they had attained their bloom And yet more flowers than thorns have strown My pathway ! nor am I alone.

Alone ? No! Sharon's deathless rose Will bloom more sweet when storms assail This heart's best incense will I give, To Him whose love can never tail, And trust each spirit gem will ise, A perfect plant, in Para ise.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THEIR EYES OPENED .- The London Times appreciates, at length, the war like capa bilities of the United States. It says:

"Two million of citizens, accustomed to arms many of them practised in the use of the rifle, and hardened in the services of the lorest, ambitious for distinction, supply a never-latting fund of volunteers. The army of a republic consists not of privates, but of knights. Its very staple is he roic. What crowns, however, both the glory, the grace and ability of the conquest is, that all the states, all parties, and professions, equal-y contritheir quota to the field, thus proving that as and New Mexico belong not more to Texas and this or that State than to all; and exhibiting also a pledge to the world of that terrible unanimity with which the Union will, on turure occasions prosecute its quarrels, or its ends,"

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT STORM. The extreme and upprecedented cold weather which came upon us so unexpectedly on Sun- led to the meeting of Southern delegates in Washday last, has, as we learn from various sources. ington and was regarded at one moment as likeprevailed generally at the South, and will prove, iy to produce an explosion that might desiroy this as we anticipated, most blighting to the agricul- giorious Union. But there are other offences that two removals made by the Post Office Departturist. We append such particulars as nave come to hand.

on Suneay a storm of sleet, followed by snow prevailed at that place, and that fields, where should be seen growing crops, showed nothing but such a sneet of white, as might have prevailed in January or February.

A letter from the neighbor goal of the Enraw vailed in January or February.

A letter from the neighbor ood of the Estaw

states that the snow feel there for about three hours, whitening the ground, and undoubted! killing the Cotion which had made its appea ance above ground. The Corn was also injured but may recover. The planiers in that vicinity have immediately commenced re-planting their

A letter from Edisto, dated 16th, says that the erop of Cotton in that vicinity, which was but partially up, had been moved down by the trost of the previous night, and the planters were engaged in re-planting such portions of their fields

as had vegetated. A letter from North Santee, states that it commenced snowing mere at half past2 o'clock, and continued falling until dark, when it was about three inches deep. There was plenty of ice the

tollowing morning, &c.

A letter, gated Hamburg, 16th instant, says:
"We had a killing frost last night, which has done great damage to what Cotton is up. I saw a plantation in this neighborhood, where every plant was killed, and, so far as I have heard, appears to be general. Planters are ploughing up the fields already, and if it has extended West

it will be a serious matter." A letter from Georgetown gives a gloomy account of the effects of the storm in that quarter: On Sunday las , at 2 o'clock, the Thermometer was at 32-the sleet began to fall until a quarter past 3 o'clock—then came snow, which continued to fall until 7 last night. The earth being warm, the sleet and snow melted when a first commenced to fall; but, before night, the snow covered the earth three inches thick.

This morning presents an awful sight to us planters. My corn that was growing on Saiutday beautiful, and four leaves high, is this morning, the 16 h of April, covered with snow.

"Inis has been the severest snow storm I have ever seen in Carolina. Our truit and garden all

gone.
"P. S .- All the Rice that was not covered with

water is killed." The Columbia Telegraph of Tuesday morn-

ing, states that a hard black frost followed the havel suffered, as well as the gardens. The weather there, on Monday atternoon, became more pleasant and seasonable.

The Augusta papers of Tuesday, express

great fears of the cotton and grain crops. All the tender vegetables are completely cut down, and the seedsmen are busily engaged in disposing of fresh seed, for re-planting. In some places fremarks the Constitutionalist I the snow is said to have fallen to the dep h of two inches. Soow fell very rapidly for two hours in Au-

gus a on Sunday; and a telegraphic deparch from Macon, states that there was a killing frost in that vicinity on Sunday night, which "Would probably desiroy all the cotton that was up"
Passengers by the Rail Road say that there was a heavy fall of sleet as far West as Griffin, and ice half an inch thick. Whether the damage to man! the cotton has been sufficient to effect the nex; crop, cannot vet be de ermined.

The Milledgeville Recorder states that the frost of Sunday night, in that neighborhood, totally rained the early cotion. To such an extent has this destruction gone, that whole plantations are in his business affairs, and, while in lowa, was being reploughed for a replanting. The scarcity of seed will greatly embarrass farmers, and must be productive of a remarkably short crop representation and deception to defeat the elecin Georgia the present year; and it the frost has tion of United States Senators, and secondly, in

Courier says it is a severe brain fever. Its symp- the Whig organ of Kentucky, has the following: toms, however, are not such as to forbil the hope

of speedy and permanent restoration.

RICHMOND, VA. Saturday Morning, April 21, 1849.

THE "VEILED PROPHET" EXPOSED. No President ever went into power with fairer, smoother or fuller professions of country over party, than the present Executive head .-The nation is familiar with the letters of General Taylor, "thick as leaves in Valt 'ombrosa,'s all tending to the same point-viz: the sinking of party considerations, the burying of the political guillotine, and the restoration of "the era of good feeling," the goiden age of "the earlier Presidents." Who can forget General Taylor's professions, that he was "a Whig, but not an ultra Whig;" that he "would not lend himself to the accomplishment of party schemes;" that he stood upon "the immurable condition" that he should not be regarded as the candidate of any party; that he would accept the nomination of every party, Democratic, Native and Whig, and would be entirely untrammeled by pledges to the docurines of any party, but would look alone to the Constitution, and would alone consult the good of all parties? Who can torget the pledges made in a public speech by Mr. Crittenden, the marks. We do no right hand man of General Taylor, both before and after his election, the Warwick who puts down and puts up Presidents; whose magic working of the wires in "the national slaughter house" at Philadelphia blighted the blooming hopes of Henry Clay, and galvanized into brilliancy the precensions of the "available, no-party, military chieftain," from the banks of the Mississippi3-Mr. Crittenden, thus known as the most zealous triend of General Taylor, and the shrewdest and most efficient opponent of Mr. Clay's vaulting ambition, openly and unequivocally pledged General Taylor, that he would turn no man out of office because he was a Democrat, nor appoint

nions-ibat "General Taylor hates and loathes proscription." How have these multitarious professions been carried out? A single review of the acts of the Administration, during the short period they have been in power, will be a more signal and eloquent rebuke of broken pledges any pen could put forth. The measures of the Administration, though dimly foreshadowed, are not yet tully developed. While, therefore, we cannot discuss them, there is enough in what has already been done to demand he closest attention of an intelligent and patriotic people. What are the

any one to office on account of his political opi-

To prove his "no-partyism," Gen. Taylor's first act was the selection of a Cabinet of ultra Whigs exclusively. While some of them have redeeming qualities, others are marked by cha. racteristics sufficient to render them offensive to a great and a triotic people, but to the South especialty. Ewing was so notorious for his proscriptive practices, that he was familiarly known as "Butcher Ewing." The South, too, can never forget his appeals to the Abolitionists in Ohio to support General Taylor, as the genuine, Simon-Pure, free soil and anti-slavery candidate Yet, is man is selected to all the important office of 'Secretary of the Interior," with power to intrude nimself into the interior adairs of the country, and wield his proscriptive power and patronage to an atmost unlimited extent. Let us next turn o the Postmaster General, whose influence, brough the extended ramification of seventeen thousand postmasters, can be exerted to the injury of the South. Whom has General Taylor, ne "Somhern President," invested with all this paironage and power? Jacob Collamer, a Vermont free soil Wh g-wbo voted for Gott's edious and lanatical resolution, assailing the slaveholders in the District of Columbia- a proposiion which called forth one united shout of surprise and condemnation from the South; which

Resolv d, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire in a the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to withdense to the east bank of the Rio Grands OUR ARMIES NOW IN MILXIOO, and to propose to the Mexican government forthwith a treaty of peace on the following basis, namely: THAT WERELINQUISH ALL CLAIM TO INDEMNITY FOR THE EXPENSES or THE WAR, and that the boundaries between the United States and Mexico, shall be established at or near the desert between the Nuccess and the Rio Grands—that Mexico shall be keld to pay all Just claims due to our citizens at the commencement of the war, and that a convention shall be entered into by the two nations, to provide for the liquidation of those claims and the mode of payman."

This scandalious resolution excited a burst of indignaentered into by the won hand, the mode of payment." Injuriation of those claims and the mode of payment." This scandalous resolution excited a burst of indignation through the entire country, and in the army was greeted with the bitterest denunciation and scorn.—That it was defeated by a majority of the House of Representatives, proved nothing; that it should have been offered and entertained was the wonder. Its viewing the second of the distant American sink within him. General Taylor read it, in his tent near Monterey, we do not doubt, with undissembled and mortified amazement, and if he has a recollection like other men—if he is the man of sense he is eard to be by his ardent admirers—he would have remembered all who had the hardshood to endorse the TREASON of this intamous proposal.—PORTY—INE WHIGS VOTED FOR IT; and prominent among these we find the name of the present Postmaster General, Jacob Collamer, then a member of the House, who now sits at General Taylor's side, and advises him in the discharge of his high duties as President. Enery Democrate units against it? See Uongressional Globe, proceedings of house, pages 93 91.

This is the same Jacab Collamer, then a member of other world the evidences of General Taylor's side, and advises him in the discharge of his high duties as President. Enery Democrate units against it? See Uongressional Globe, proceedings of house, pages 93 91.

This is the same Jacab Collamer, then a man who directs his executioner Warren to, dishonor such citizens as Simon Drum, of Weemoreland county, an old and venerated citizen, the father of that brave hero whose life was offered up in the valley of Mexico, a securifice to that country so biterly insulted by Mexico and Collamer. He is the same man who has outraged the failing Colonel Geary, (the leader of the second Pennsylvania regument, which immortalized itself a Chapulteper.) by removing him from the post office at Sin Prancisco. He is the same man that proceribed the failing Colonel Geary (the leader of the second Pennsylva This scandalous resolution excited a burst of indigna-

boast of. And yet one of his very first acts is to select as Postmaster General a man who publicly calumniated his country by a most treasonable vote, and whose first official acts are marked by a proscription of all who tought in that war, or who defended it against the domestic foe!

General Taylor is responsible for these outrages—for these crimes against public pinion and the nation's honor. They may ave been perpetrated without his knowledge; and if so, he may right himself before the country. If they were done with his consent, the propie ought to know it, as saddening as the exposure would be.

Mr. Drum was appointed under the Adminis-

Mr. Drum was appointed under the Administration of Thomas Jefferson in February 1804 .-For forty-five years, through all administrations, he has discharged the duties of his office with filelity and honesty, and to the satisfaction of all parties. It is left for the present "no-party" Ad.

Look next at the appointment of Fitz Henry Warren as Second Assistant Postmasier General, chief headsman of Mr. Collamer. He lethis native State with a cloud over his reputation | Morgan's apprehension some time since, the tool of the Whigs, first in intriguing by mison the productive of a remarkably whort crops as Georgia and productive of a remarkably whort rest as a second productive of a remarkably whort rest as a second productive of the productive of

not let this appointment pass in silence. We do not believe it has been obtained without some imposition upon the administration. We do not know and we cannot hear of any person in Kentucky who has ever proposed or even thought of Mr. Meeker for such an office. He has not the epuration as a lawyer which might be supposed to bring him within the range of such an ap-pointment, and common fame does not speak flatteringly of his mental or moral qualifications for it. We say, then, we think there has been some imposition practiced upon the President and his Cabinet about this matter. We have tearned that Mr. M. did, in 1840, when he was a teacher, not a lawyer, obtain from gentlemen o

standing in this State some recommendations to

General Harrison's administration for a clerk-

ship, or for some other interior office. Could these have been used to obtain a Judgeship in 18497 "We speak plainly, because we think it is a kindness to the administration to put upon its gnard in such matters. To give such caution is not a pleasant, but it is an honest and necessary part of the support which we hearily render it.

We speak publicly; because we do not wish the public to suppose that Mr. Meeker is Kentucky's choice to represent ner in the new terri-

"One word more to guard against misconception. There is nothing of the chagrin of deleated hopes for any other applicant in these reof know that the name of any other man from Kentucky was presented for this office. Kentucky has men, however, who would have accepted it, and in it have done honor to the office, the State, and the administration."

The appointment of the other Judge, Mr Goodrich, (the chief justice of Minesota territory,) the Nashville Union says, took the people of Tennessee, Whigs and all, by surprise. "He has no reputation as a lawyer, and his sole claim to the office was his having made a series of very vulgar speeches in hehalt of Taylor during the late canvass." Col. R. T. Allen, the collector of customs, in California, is thus apoken of as an "imposition" by the Louisville Courier, a Tay-

lor Whig paper: "Among the first of appointments which we publich this morning, our readers will observe that of Col. R. T. Allen, late of the Kentucky Military Institute. We trust that the report may prove incorrect; but it it is true, we lear Gen. Taylor has been outrageously imposed upon.—
If the reports concerning some of Col. Allen's recent transactions are true, he certainly should be the last man appointed to a responsible station; and we think it behooves the President to institute inquiries at once in regard to Col. Allen's character and standing. The questions, 'Is he honest' is he laithful?' should be satisfactorily answered before any commission is given to any

Other appointments of ultra Whigs have been body." made, against the wishes and remonstrances even of Whig communities. We cite the cases of the Postmaster in Newark-who was commended by a large number of Whigs, and by the two Whig Senators from that State-of the Postmaster to Westfield, New York, though he was recommended by a larger number of citizens than voted for General Taylor, as "honest and capable, and giving general satisfaction to all political

parties, as Postmaster." We might extend the list, but our want of space bids us torbear. We have shown that General Taylor has openly violated his pledges, in appointing men of doubtful honesty and capacity, who are, moreover, most odious to the Democratic party, for their ultra, bitter Whiggery, We sincery trust that, in many of his acts, his ignorance has been imposed upon by selfish and ignorance has been imposed upon by selfish and and representations being made to him. The pubdesigning "politicians." However this may be, lication of these removals is suppressed. Neither he must be held responsible to the great tribunal of the public. If, through himself or his subordinates, a trand has been perpetrated upon the taken place, and as bring represented to have American people, that people will surely again, as in 1841, visit its authors and abettors with their heaviest indignation-and Virginia will once more take the lead in showing her intense reprobation of such trickery and humbug.

But, say the Whig organs, the removals made have been "for cause" On this point we introduce the commentaries of the Baltimore Sun, an independent journal. It has the following:

"POST OFFICE REMOVALS -The ashington mark this Postmaster General of Gen. Taylor as ment during the past week, twenty-four were for a fit object for universal reprobation. We vacancies created by removals for cause."

For what 'causel' - be good enough to tell the ruplic, ye office having White. It systematic admirable nicture drawn by the Pennnest, untaithis, or lacking in astachment to Constitution of the U.S., this r moval was right—perfectly right. But if they were thrown out of office because of their Democracy, (which we presume was the case,) it only proves that the Whigs have been guilty of practising an infamous fraud upon the honest voters of the country. It will be observed that one hundred and night Democrats had their heads chopped off in one week, wholly without "cause,"

Taking into view the ultra character of many of the appointments, the evidence of their unfit-ness and doubtful honesty adduced by these Whig party presses, and the sterm of indignation which now sweeps over the Union, we may well prononnce the speedy and signal fate of Taylorism as the most arrant humbug and imposition, that has ever stained the annals of our Republic .--The people will not long withhold the Land of panishment.

IMPORTANT LAW.

The attention of voters is invited to a new act of the Legislature, which enables voters who have been returned delinquent, to pay their taxes to the commissioners of election. The following is an outline of it:

'An act defining the duties of officers conduct ing election precincis in certain cases. Requires those officers to receive the revenue tax from persons returned delinquent, and to note that fact and the amount on the back of the polibook, and receipt to the person for the same the officers to pay the amount collected to the clecks of their county courts, who are to account therefor to the auditor. The election of officers are also to receive he revenue tax on the days of election from voters assessed and not returned delinquent, and

of the Ohio waigs who distrusted Gen. TAYLOR on the stave question, and went off on the free soil question, has given in his adhesion to the administration, on the ground that he is now sails fied that the Wilmot Proviso is safe with Gene,

KIDNAPPER AT LARGE.

Calvin Morgan, a K dnapper, who was tried some twelve months since in the Hustings Court of this city, and convicted (with an accomplice, who is now in our State Penitentiary,) of enti cing states from their masters in Richmond, but who atterwards broke jail, and has since been going at large, was observed on Thursday night last scated in one of the boxes in the Theatre.-Officers Nuckols and West, on recognizing the togitive, arrested him, and took him to the street, where they were busied in tying him, when a confederate of Morgan's, it is supposed, or some one else, struck West a severe blow with a stick; a general scuffle ensued, amidst the contusion of which Morgan gave the officers the slip, and is now again at large. We believe a large reward was offered (by the Governor) for

MAYOR'S COURT - April 20. MAYOR'S COURT - Aptil 20.

Wm. McKenzie and Wm. J. Conley, charged with assisting Calvin Morgan to escape from the officers at the Theatre, on Thursday night last, were examined and discharged. Our readers will remember, that about 18 months ago, will remember that about 18 months ago.

hesitate to cectare that the state of the frankfort Commonwealth, it to be made." The Frankfort Commonwealth, it was a so moved and seconded, that Thomas It was a so moved and seconded, that Thomas It was a so moved and seconded.

BENJAMIN B. MEEKER .- Among the ap- F. T. Lewis be appointed one of the Democratpointments announced in our paper to-day will ic candidates.

to be found that of 'Berjamin B. Meeker of Ken- I: was then moved, seconded and carried, that For the Enquirer.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF HENRICO.

It may not be known to you all, fellow-citizens, that Mr. Robert A. Mayo has been nominated as a candidate to represent you in the next House of Delegates of Virginia. Mr. Mayo has been too long and lavorably known in the county to require a lengthy notice to recommend him to your consideration and support. Suffice it to say he is a man of business habits, of strong mind, and will make a faithful and able representative. For many years he has been a resident citizen of the county; is identified with the people; his interest is their interest, and in extending his vigilant care over the one it is impossible he should disregard the other. Then come up to the polls, voiers, on the 4th Thursday, one and all, and let old Henrico be represented once more in the person of a resident citizen of the county. Remember the 26th, the 4th Thursday. A VOTER OF HENRICO.

THE WAY IT IS DONE -PRACTICE to. PROFESSION.

General Taylor was elected President under pledges made by himself and his triends that "proscription should be proscribed." No one (says the Washington Union) can have torgotten the declarations of Mr. Crittenden, and others of his prominent and confidential friends, as to his course in relation to removals and appointments, if he should be chosen by the people as their Chief Magistrate. Nor are those of his Cabinet, who have heretofore held prominent positions in the Federal Government, less comnitted by profession than is General Taylor. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Johnson have both hereto tore denounced removal from office for political opinions, in various ways and in strong lan-guage. As to Mr. Ewing, there is record evi-dence of his Professions, which stands in con-trast with his practice when in possession of au-thority, and bespeaks him to be a hollow pretender, or shows that he is constrained by an overruling power to act contrary to his teelings. and wishes with respect to removals of Demo-crats from office. On the 26th of January, 1832 Mr. Ewing, then a Senator of the United States from Ohio, offered in his place in the Senate the following resolution, which was printed by order of the Senate:

"Resolved, That the practice of removing publie offices by the President for any other purpose han tha of securing a taithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the constitution; was never contemplated by its framers; is an extension of executive influence prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people," &c., &c.

This resolution was taken up on the 31st of the same nonth, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the 13th of February. Is Ewing of the same opinion still? We do not refer to this resolution, or to the professions we have commented on, to express either our assent thereto or dissent thereform, but solely to show that these gentlemen did not, when out of

office oreach as they practice when in office. Of General Taylor, we are disposed to believe that he will not willingly and knowingly violate his p-dges. He is not the man to do it. He has not been a politician, or mixed with politicians and knows lule of the wiles, the intrigues, and ticks of the Whig wire-putters, who used him and his military reputation to advance themselve, and who would now use his power and his character to premote their schemes for the retention of the control of the government in their

We do not preteid to know the fact, but we hancs. have been informed that, within the last few days, there have been several removals of Demoerane officers made by the heads of departments, or ty their order, which there is reason to be-liev: have been made without the knowledge or of the Whig organs in Washington announces them, and we presume they are ignorant of them. Some of them have been stated to us as having taken place, by the express and direct order of the President himself and such allegation has been made in more than one case, by his subordinates in self exonertion. So, too, new offices have been created by eads of departments. We have heard of four i one State-three by the Secretary of the Navy and one by the Secretary of the Interior-upordoubiful legal right, and mb ished.

Can it be that Gental Taylor is ignorant of these transactions 1 We have heard that within these transactions 1. We have heard that within a few days the Presient has occlared, in very trilations to our friends here assembled, and to ment should not be pastirmed to sinister partischemes, while he wilded it-that he would uphold the principle of is Albson letter. And we are therefore constrained to presume that the ments we have alludd to is, that he may not be apprized of what is rally going on it his name. Can it be possible the he is deceived by any of

these around him?
We shall resume the topic. At present, as a corrective of the sthe of things now existing, we request our friend in distant part of the Union to advise us of aliremovals in their vicinity, and the alleged cause, and the character of the appointments made, or publication as a matter of record. We wish to spread the black cataincompatible, how freedy contradictory, the professions of this administration are to its prac-

This is not the first ime that the whigs in power have flown in the tage of the very professions with which they obtained it. The same game was played in Gen. Larrison's time. We have before us a document which was published in 1844, under the auspres of a committee of the democratic members & Cougress. We content ourselves with makin a few extracts from it:

democratic members of Congress. We content oursely a swith makin; a few extracts from it:

Before the last preside tial election the country was full of promises by the shigs, not to make removals from office for difference of opinion. Since that party became scated in power, as country has been equally full of harsh and wanton folations of those comises.

The democrats had longbeen denounced by their opponents as Robespierres, reeking with the blood of slaughtered victims, and cting on what was denounced as an unrighteous maxin, that to the victors belong the spoits. But since the thof March, 1841, from the moment Ine Whig Fresided was sworn into office, and even before he had reachesthe palace in his trumphal procession through Fennis vania avenue, the work of proscription began in the Spate, by a proposition there made, and afterwards adoged, to remove the public printers. The guiltotine ha soldom stopped since, as hundreds, and even thoughds, of heads have been strace off without accusation, except devotion to those democratic principles inhibit from Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of our two sutromy vires; and the spoits of every office from a tids waiser to a prime minister have been seized on by the wilzs, with a voracity totally unexampled in the anals of the republic.

Neather patriotism and wounds in war, nor virtues in private life; nor arduots services in conneil and tegislation, neither urgent accessities, nor honest dependency, have been any princition from this ruthless proception; but an indistinuinate warfare has been waged upon every incumbant, however blameless, when his place was needed by a hungry partisan of power, and where his conscientions convictions of duty had prevented him from joiding in the orges of the whig canvass of 1843.

It is not our purpose of this occasion to discuss the propriety or improprietyly removal from office on such principies. But we hold the to the purity of public canvass of 1840.

It is not our purpose of this occasion to meeter the propriety or impropriety of removals from office on such principles. But we holdle due to the purity of public morals, and the safety of republican principles, to hang up for public reproductionant indignant scorn, not mere is the in onsistencies, but the hypocrisy and peraddy which have been practised by the whig leaders on this absorbing subject.

which have been practised by the whig leaders on this absorbing subject.

One of the senators from New Hampshire, (Mr. Pierce,) in an eloquent speech delivered in the Senate July 2, 1841, said:

"That removals have eccurred, is not the thing of which I complain. I complain of your hypocrisy. I charge that your press and your leading orators made promises to the union which they did not intend to the deem, and which they now vainly attempt to cover up by conwebs. The Senator from South Carolina near me (Mr. Cahoun) remarked yesterday, that he had no lan guage to express the injumy which, in his judgment, must attach to that man who had been before the people raising his voice in the general shout that prescription was to be proscribed, and was, in the face of suit catton, now here begging for place at the footstool of power."

Let us then examine a moment the proof of the pledges

Dever. The examine a moment the proof of the pledges which were made on this subject.

Let us there made on this subject.

Let us put to the bar of the public that distinguished Secretary of State, who was the bosom and constitutional adviser, of both the late President and Vice President, on these agitating matters. In a debate in the Senate, in 1835, he (Mr. Webster,)

Un the join of March, 1834, he offered the following, among other resolutions:

"Resolved That the Constitution of the United States

tion of Senator Preston, made after the election, but before the new administration commenced its persecut-This system of proscription is itself to be pro

A few more attempts to swell himself to the size of the ox, and General Taylor will burst, and then what? Why, General Taylor will show himself to be a mere experiment, as he declared of himself, and a bad one at that. A Washington! a second Washington! quothawhat a farce it is turning out to be. One wh was A TAYLOR DEMOCRAT.

FOREIGN NEWS. From the telegraphic accounts in the New York papers, we extract the following additional and interesting intelligence:

ENGLAND. THE NATIONATION BILL.-The Navigation bill before Parliament, has undergone a very material change. The principle of retaliating upon those nations which should not concede those advantages to England which she freely accorded to them has been disapproved of by Mr. Gladstone, who thought this reserved right would involve ed as the President of the whig party. He did not the government in perpetual disputes with foreign nations. He has accordingly brought for-ward a new scheme by which he proposes to di-vide the law into two branches, the one to apply sions he obtained the votes of the democrats, and to the foreign trade, and the other to embrace the to the foreign trade, and the other to embrace the bar-colonial and coasting trade, and to make the bar-houses in the place affording any comforts, and gain with foreign countries conditional upon their granting equivalent advantages to Great Britain,

Mr. Labouchere, under the plea that the difficulties respecting carrying duly-paid tobacco, &c., coastwise for instance, would be found in-superable in practice, has withdrawn the whole of the clauses having reference to the coasting trade, and the bill stands in much the same position as it did last year, as respects its actual provisions, but with a reduced majority in its tayor. In the House of Commons the bill went through the committee previous to the adjournment, and the third reading was fixed for an early day after

the Easter recess.

THE CANADA TROUBLES.—The struggle in Canada, respecting the proposed indemnity for re-bellion losses, has only been incidentally aliuded to in Parliament, and all parties connected with the North American Provinces seem disposed to wait the is ne before they harass the Colonial Minister with complaints upon a subject for which he is scarcely responsible. Out-of-deors attention is anxiously directed towards Canada, and the reported neutrality of the new Executive of the United States upon a false rumor of disturbances, gave great satisfaction. FRANCE.

A TORY VIEW OF FRENCH APPAIRS .- With ome exceptional disturbances in the distant provinces, France continues tranquil, and I ouis Napoleon is proceeding in the surest path to maintain his power by instantly suppressing domestic disorder and by steadily avoiding interference by force of arms in the affairs of the contiguous nations, notwithstanding the excitement attempted to be created upon the question of Piedmont,

The proceedings of the National Assembly

continue, but of subordinate interest. The differ ent parties are now engaged in their respective electioneering proceedings, and the mobactors of the Socialists seize the occasion to excite the people by the most revolutionary language, but we believe that a vast majority of the French people will support the cause of order, and that a very small number of Federalists will be elected to the new chamber.

Louis Napoleon and his Ministry set their fasponding to the action of the late session of the General session of Virginia upon the subject of ces against an armed intervention for the purpose of preventing that which nobody contemplated, the dismemberment of Sardinia, so that men of all parties in England consider that a great step has been made towards the pacification of the South of Europe. The exemplary moderation of Austria gives a further guaranty that hostilities will not be resumed upon the questions of the Lembard provinces.

The great body of the French people is un-

doubtedly sound in principle, and the prudent course pursued by Louis Napoleon tends to improve the condition of the country in almost every branch. M. Proudhon's journal has been again seized

This paper seems to set all governments at defiance. PROUDHON AND DUCHESNE -M. Proudhon has

been condemned by a jury for libetting the president of the Republic, but has escaped from the country. M. Duchesne has shared the same tate as to conviction, and is to suffer one year's imprisoament. CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS AT BOURGES .-

Barbes, Blanqui, Flocon, Sobrier, Raspail, and Quintin, have been convicted at Bourges, and Barbes and Albert are semenced to transportation to ite, Blanqui and others to 10 years' imprisonment each, Gen. Soutler, Degre, Bowne, Thomas Laclain, and Larges, have been acquitted and are set at liberty. Cansidiere, Louis Blanc, Hen-crere, Lavison, Napoleon, Chancel, and Zigneunaving appeared, have been condemne par contumace, and have been sentenced to trans portation.

ABDICATION AND PLIGHT OF CHARLES ALBERT The Austrians having completely routed the Pied nontese and driven them to the mountains, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel, and a flag of truce being sent to the Austrian tent, Marshal Radetzky a and territory to be accommends and the Walker's adopted—and believing also that the Walker's adopted—and believing also the Walker's adopted and believing and believing also the Walker's adopted a The consequences of this important battle are scarcely yet developed in the different parts of

> Modena, Tuscany and Rome, will probably change their views, now that all hopes from Piedmont are at end

Sicily Firm - The Sicilians hold out. The French and English Admirals have failed to make up matters, and at the latest dates were about to depart. Mr. Temple and M Requeval, about to depart. Art. Temple and M. requeval, who had gone personally, in Company with the two Admirals, to make a last effort to accomplish a conciliatory arrangement, had returned to Naples on the 2nth, all attempts having been altogether truttless previous to this last effort.

Was Beginning Again.—The Admirals had

sent a steamer to make a circuit of the Island, outhing at all the principal ports and roadstedo make known the last offers presented, with the mediation of France and England. The answer whole population. The Parliament at Palerme voted unanimously that they would not conde scend to enter into any farther negotiations, but hat on Thursday, the 28th, at noon, hostilities should be recommenced. The enthusiasm of the population at Palermo is described as exceeding all bounds. The members of the highest noblesse of both seles are working in the trenches. Most of people think the Sicilians have had fair terms offered to them, and eventually they must accept

them. THE KING OF PRUSSIA ELECTED EMPEROR -The Frankfort Parliament has finally elected the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and a

WAR AGAIN .- Advices from Hamburgh of the

Richard Shell, E. Hardy, Sydnor Young, Charles
Young, John Wainwright, Capt R. N. Neblitt, Joseph Puryear, Robert H. Sydnor and John P. The next session will commence to day or to-morrow.—

of piety.

The next session will commence on Tuesday of May, and end the last day of September first day of May, and end the last day of May, and tinu lly to the seat of war. The port of Kiel is blockaded. There does not appear to be the least blockaded. Incre does not appear to be the least ment, hope that Denmark will yield the Duchies, and Music on the Guitar, and Latin, at the charges were added.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of as Bussia will unquestionanly support her prethree be appointed in like manner, whose du y it tension, it is to be hoped that the Germans will shall be to communical e with the gentlemen men- be wise enough to yield the point in dispute tioned, and extend to them and any others, who rather than run the hazard of a disastrous con-

be published in the newspapers of Petersburg and Richmond, and then he meeting adjourned.

Richmond, and then he meeting adjourned.

R. A. GOODMAN, Chair. the 6 h to the 12 h of February, various skirmishes took place, but without any serious encounter. On the 12 h the Sikhs retreated toward the Chenaub, which they were prevented from

crossing by the Bombay Division, under General On the following day the British divisions have ing effected a junction, Lord Gough succeeded in bringing the enemy to battle in the open field Father of his Country as a model; and though many laughed at the conceit, yet thousands hoped that the firm soldier would prove as firm in the keeping of political piedges. Recent events are rekeeping of political piedges. R standing camp, in the possession of the conque-

> MISCELLANEOUS CONTINENTAL NEWS .- Spain fornishes but little fresh news. The Provincial

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA Just as we are going to press, [says the Wash. ington Union, we have received the following extract of a letter from a very respectable gen tleman in San Francisco to his brother in this city, to whose poli eness we are indebted for the t, as he deat that. A
opportunity of laying before our readers the
latest intelligence from California. As everything from the gold region is interesting to our

countrymen, we hasten to publish it, having no time for comments: "San Francisco, February 20, 1849 "Dear B.: Since my arrival here on the 17th inst., no less than nine large vessels have arrived, and lots of people. But for the gold region, the accounts from which just received te. present the sufferings of the people there to be great. Many have died, and many more will tollow. The disagreeable and rainy season does

not end until the month of April. "As may be supposed, everything is anarchy and contusion; or, in other words, every one

does as he pleases and takes care for himself "Commodore Jones has gone on an expedition up the bay, in the 'Southampton,' with a view of ascertaining how far the navigation is practica-

ble for large vessels.

"Real estate here is as dear as it is in Broadway-at least, as much is asked; bettere are no no person to put them up. "As high an interest as 5 per cent, per month has been paid for money, hypothecating real es-

tate which cost \$100 a year ago, and now worth \$10,000; and the like. "A great deal you hear from the gold region is of course, exaggerated; but I believe its richness surpasses anything yet heard of Indeed, if all reports be true, the whole earth is mixed with it or hundreds of miles, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained, and there caunot be a

scarcity of the article a thousand years to come

"Gold has risen in value to \$14 50 a \$15; and it is not likely to go down. There is not much however, in market, and the next tall there will be an immense quantity brought in. "P. S. The measles are killing all the inhabitants of the Sandwich islands; 10,000, it is reported, have died. Our commissioner has struck his flig, and is at loggerheads with the Kanaka government. Commodore Jones, I believe, will

MARRIAGES. Married, on the 15th April, by Rev. Benj. R. Dawson, Mr. WILSON HOWERY, to Miss SARAH JANE DORSEY—all of Lynchburg

Married, at the Cove Church, on the 15th April, by the Rev. Armistead Ogdon, Dr. HENRY C. STEP TOE, to Miss LANDONIA BURTON, eldest daughter of Jas. Burton, Esq.—all of the Cove, Bedford county VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

THE Board of Visitors will meet on the 22d day of June next, to make appointments as cadets in the Virginia Military Institute. Applications should be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, on or before that Vacancies for State Cadets will exist in the following

Vacancies for State Cadets will exist in the following Senatorial Districts, viz: Chesterfield, Franklin, Spatsylvania, Prince William, Barbour, Prince George, Haitar, Accomac, Charles City, Rockingham and Wood.

The State Cadets are supplied gratuitously with will too, board, fuel, lights, washing, books, stationery, matrass and medical attendance; and, in consideration thereof, are required to serve two years after graduation as teachers in some school in the State. The only expense to which the State Cadet is subject is for clothing. Applications will be received at the same time for pay Cadet, including Clothing, is about \$250 for twelve months. As the number of vacancies is lamied, applications should be promptly made by the limitation. ed, applications should be promptly made ed, applications should be promptly made by the limopecified. No person can be appointed a Cadet without producing written testimonials of fair moral character. The
applicant most be free from all boddly infirmity, beat
east sixteen years old, and over four feet nine inchein height. The term of service of the State Cadet is
three years—that of the pay Cadet two years.

The Superintendent will be able to supply vacan
schools with teachers from the class which graduate
4th July. Applications should be made without delay.

The graduation exercises will take place on the 4th
July. The graduating class will be represented on that
occasion as follows:

Salutatory address by Cadet J. W. Massie, of Augusts Oration by Cadet G. P. Terrili, of Bath Oration by Cadet J. B. Norville, of Prince William Valedictory address by Cadet Samuel Garland, o

Campbell.

Campbell.

Previous to the graduation exercises, the Declaration
of American Independence with be read by Cadet R. 0
Whitehead, of Nansemond, and a national oration delivered by Cadet Charles Denby, of Ricamond
FRANCIS H. SMITH.

- Papers printed in the districts vacant for State 0 dets will confer a favor upon their pairons by calling tention to the vacancy.

April 10-elaf(t&v,t) STAUNTON RIVER LAND FOR SAL STAUNTON RIVER LAND FOR SALE
WE offer for sale the Tract of Land belonging to
the Estate of John Armistead, deceased, by
on Staunton river, in the county of Charlotte. The
tract of land contains 90 acres, of which a good proportion is first rate river hottom with about 400 acre
of high land in original forest, nearly all of which
first rate tobacco land. There are highly improved as
land lots, also, improved lots on the bottom land, to
tobacco, wheat, &c. This tract of land lies limited

tonacto, when, act. This tatt have the property of Stuniton river, a few miles shove the property of the Richmond and Danville Railtad and is situated in a neighforhood for refinement at intelligence equal to any in the State.

Persons wishing to view this land are referred to M. P. Ronson, who resides near it, or Mr. Green, if

JOHN W. ARMISTEAD.
THOMAS PUGH,
Executors of John Armistead, deceased Charlotte, April 17, 1849-cw6w TO BOOKSELLERS AND MERCHANTS

TO BOOKSELLERS AND MERCHASTATHOMAS, COWPEPTHWAIT & CO., PUBLISHED
AND BOOKSELLERS No. 251, Market Street, Philadphia, invite the attention of Booksellers, Merchants,
and others interested in the cause of Education, to the
variable School Book a published by them—amore
which are the following, viz.: Mitchell's Geography
Series, comprising Primary Geography, Intermediate secondary Geography, School Geography and Atlas,
Ancient Geography, Oreane's First Eussons in Granmar, Geography, Creene's First Eussons in Granmar, Geography, School Geography and Atlas,
and Ethical or Salhai'
School Geography, Creene's First Eussons in Granmar, Geography, School Geography Ancient Geography and Atlas, and Ethica of Samus School Geography, Greene's First Lessons in Grammar, Greene's Analysis; Chandler's Grammar, Jarve Physiology, Johnston's Turner's Chemistry; Johnston's Philosophy; Pinnock's School Histories, England France, Rome and Greece; Swan's Spelling Book at series of Readers; Frost's flistory of the United Statement American Speaker; Picut's series of French Resers; Smith's Introductory Arithmetic, Smith and Duke's Arithmetic, Smith's Key; Smith's Algebranth's Boot's Analytical Geometry; Wilmsen's Reser; Gay and Keith on the Globes; Scott's Lessons; Ucullo's Spanish Grammar, &c., &c.

T., C. & CO. are also the Publishers of various Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, and, in addition to their own Books, keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of Books and Stationary to be found in the United States, which will be sold at the lower prices for cash or approved acceptances.

March 13—c3m\*

Building and Bricklaying. THE subscriber begs leave to return his sit his his to the clitzens of Richmond and its nity for the kindness and patronage extended to when engaged in the Building business in connecwhen engaged in the Building business i with his late partner, Mr. R. V. Beazely. He has purchased all the materials, im of the late firm, and is now ready to do any kin Brick work with neatness and despatch. He plet mond; and, consequently, will attend to any thin, his line of business on one side of the river as we on the other. JOHN D QUARLES

n the other. March 21-c2awlm MRS. SHEFFEY'S SELECT SCHOOL F YOUNG LADIES, AT KALORAMA, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

Mrs. Sheffey hopes, in conclusion, that ai-children to her care will find her little establish what she endeavors to make it—a refined and h home, a school for mental improvement, and a ne

Prench, Music on the Piano, with singing and use of inst REFERENCES-Rev J D Tyler, Hon L PT

REFERENCES—Rev J D Tyler, Hon Ason, Eastern Stribbling, Esq. Benj Grawford, Esq. A Cochran, Esq. Dr F T Stribling, and Hon A Hart, Staunton; Hon B G Baldwin, O P Baldwin and R I Galtianer, Reamond; Hon R K Messler, Burg; Hon J S Lomax, Federicksburg; Andrew B Esq. Charlestown, Jefferson county; Gen S H Lewi Hon Daniel Smith, Rockingham county.

March 16—c2awdw

IN CHANCERY -VIRGINIA: -At a Court of his Session, held for Louisa county, at the Court thereof, on Monday, the 12th day of Februar, 15th John F Wash, Edmund Wash, Atwood Wash, Sues in his own right, and as Executer of Susan Wash, who in her life time was the administration of the summary o

Grace Y Wash, Lucius Wash, and Hamp The said defendants, Lucius Wash and Hat

"Resided That the Constitution of the United States does not vest in the President p wer to remove at his pleasure officers under the government of the United States, whose offices have been doing laiely, that those Description for party purposes,"

Last, but not least, having quoted enough on this topic, said before the election, came the noted declara pleages of no proscription for party purposes,"

"Resideed That the Constitution of the United States whose of this control of the Court for Richmons, and posted at the goes on imputating Gen. Washing-the Subtime Porte has issued a manifesto democrate who were guiled into his support by his doors not consider the state of Europe such as to require her to increase her forces.

The Subtime Porte has issued a manifesto democrate who were guiled into his support by his county own Court fast.

A Copy—Teste.

Peb 27—cw2m

That a copy of this order and newspaper published in the city of Richmons, and posted at the county own count found as the Court house of this county own count found as the Court house of this county of Richmons, and posted at the county own county of Richmons, and posted at the county of Rich The homestead exemption law recently passed by the Legislature of Ohio, takes effect on the lat of July nex. It exempts from execution property not exceeding \$600 in value.

Tended of the United States Judges for the United States Judges for the Territory of Minesota. As friends of the administration, and as guardians, in an humble way of Kentucky honor and interests, we can.

John H. Blake be a candidate.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN J. BURKE, Chairman.

JOHN J. BURKE, Chairman.

In career:

"This system of proscription is itself to be proscribed. I stand on that ground; and so help me God I will, so far as I am concerned, act upon it. I believe those who are to be as the head of the government have put themselves upon the same ground. They come into power, not to divide the spoils of the country among the members of a faction. When that principle is avowed and followed, we cease from that moment to be a government and a people. We pass into a conquered nation and a conquering faction, that selzes the power and the forms of government only for the gratification of cupitity and reverge.

"I protest against it; it is not Whig doctrine; the administration coming into power reject and repudiate the "I protest against it; it is not Whig doctrine; the administration coming into power reject and repudiate the inflamous maxim that to the victors belong the spoils.—
The spoils: What spoils? The spoils of our common country! The spoils of our brethren and fellow-citizens! Is the country a vanquished country? God forbid. I should as soon think of making spoil out of the possessions of my own family.

"I skall resist and denounce all giving of office as a political reward, or turning out of office for mere political opinion."

Such was the operation under Gen. Harrison's administration. But how much stronger is the case of General Taylor! The former was electprofess to go in as a na-party candidate and as a ne-party President. But General Taylor goes in with these professions; and with these profesto their votes he is most probably indebted for the power which he possesses. Let the people, then, judge how lar his advisers have consulted his onor and his interests by urging removals upon him, which are at war with the very professions to which he is indebted for the elevation he has attained, and the power which he is wielding.

REMOVAL IN THE STATE DEPART-

We shall give place to the expose of every fficer who has been removed, and appeals to the press for publication of his grievances. It furnishes one of the best checks to this system of proscription which is disgracing our government. The address of Mr. Stubbs, who, after near twenty years' service in the State Department, is now turned adrift as the victim of party; or rather personal feeling, makes out a strong case. There is one additional feature in the transaction, which we deeply regret; the Secretary promised to hear Mr. Stubbs before he would pass upon his case. And yet he removed him without hearing his defence; and the dismission was communicated through the chief clerk. The former Secretary dismissed two of his clerks; but, as we stated the other day, in the manner of doing the disagreeahe made both of them his warm triends .- [ Union. Secretary Ewing has occupied himself in pro-

viding his relatives with lat offices since his own appointment in the cabinet. His brother-in-law, father-in-law, and son have been the recipients of his favors. All right: "He that provideth not for his own household, has denied the taith, (Whig faith,) and is worse than an infidel." [Baltimore Republican. But such was not the practice of the earlier

President. His own family and his friends were RAIL ROAD MEETING. At a very respectable and numerously attended meeting of the citizens of the county of Giles, held at the Court House thereof on Monday, the 26th day of March, 1849, for the purpose of re-

the "Virginia and Tenessee Ratiroad,"

On motions severally made and seconded, Mr. Henley Chapman was called to the Chair and Wm. H. Snidow, Esq., appointed Secretary.
On motion of Mr. Albert G. Pendleton, a com mittee was appointed by the Chair to report to the meeting an appropriate preamble and resolutions, which committee consisted of the following gentlemen, viz: Albert G Pendleton, Thos. Shannon, Guy D. French, Madison Allen, William Ridgeway and Rulus A. French, who presented the following report, which was adopted nem con.:

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of preparing a preamble and resolutions for the action and consideration of this meeting, begs leave to state, that it regards the passage 'Virginia and Tennessee Railroad bill" by the late Legislature as an act in i self beiter calculated to resuscitate the waning for unes of Virginia and to give her her true position among the great States of the confederacy, than any enterprise upon which she has hitherto embarked; - in fact, one that must open a new and highly important era in the history of the State. An enterprize, which, when completed, must burst asunder the still more doubtful pacy. These have not been shackles with which this mountain region has been so long enchained, and make it one of the brightest spots on and of the earth. Wherefore the committee tenders its congra-

the good citizens of old Virginia, upon the blessed prospects which the future has in store zen purposes, or topromote selfish personal for us-and believing that it is due to all portions of the South West that every route which in itself may be practicable for a railroad should be examined by competent engineers, and that the better, more practicable and cheaper one, taking into consideration the amount of tonnage, as well as the population and territory to be accommodated, should be adopted-and believing also that the Walker's pany be respectfully requested to cause a survey of the said Walker's Creek and Holston Valleys to be made by competent Engineers, so that

the claims of the friends of that route be enter-Resolved, That a committee, consisting of nine gentlemen, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the President and Directors of the said Company in relation to the objects and purposes of this meeting; whereupon, Rufus A. French, Albert G. Pendleton, William H. Snidow, John H. Rutter, George D. H. ge, Madison Allen, Guy D. French, John J. Wade, and James Adair, were constituted the said

Resolved. That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the President and Directors of the said Company, the Board of Public Works, and the Richmond and Lynchburg papers for publi-

On motion, made and seconded, Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary are entitled to the thanks of this meeting for the able and taithful manner with which they have performed their respective duties, and that this now adjourned. meeting stand and be HENLEY CHAPMAN, Chairman.

WM. H. SNIDOW, Secretary. SOUTH-SIDE RAIL ROAD.

It having been desired for some time past, by a number of individuals residing in the neighborhood of Darvills, Dinwiddie, to give some public madestation of their great satisfaction at the passage of the bill incorporating the above mentioned road, and their entire approval of the mentioned toad, and their entire approval of the motion to it, to wir: Gen. E. P. Scott of the Senatic and Mr. B. Vauchan of the House, and to tender their warmest thanks to Mr. E. G. Booth, of Nottoway, and decided y express a propersense of their obligation to him and his co-laborers in is behalf, and Saturday, the 7th inst, the lay of the spring muster, being deemed a lavershale occasion for holding a meeting for that purpose, the attention of the company was called to the subject by Dr. H. C. Worsham, in many very spirited and appropriate remarks, and an old fashined Southside Virginia Barbetue, in honor of the above mentioned gentlemen being proposed as a suitable evidence of the high consideration in which their services, in this respect, are held by the citizens in the vicinity of Darvills, a meeting was immediately organized for that purpose, by calling Mr. E. A. Goodwyn to the chair and appointing W m. M. Gill Secretary. And on motion—

Resolved, That a committee of arrangements to consist of twenty prisons, whose duty it shall be to get subscriptions, make the necessary preparations, and have the proposed barbecue furnished at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon, be appointed by the chair; where the motioned gentlemen were designed to the subscriptions, make the necessary preparations, and have the proposed barbecue furnished at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon, be appointed by the chair; where the complete of the master agreed upon, be appointed by the chair; where the master and according to the design of the company was called to the subscriptions, make the necessary preparations, and have the proposed barbecue furnished at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon, be appointed by the chair; where the necessary preparations, and have the proposed barbecue for the high consideration of the furnished at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon, be appointed by the chair; where the proposed barbecue for the subscription of the company was called

be agreed upon, be appointed by the chair; ties in the most barbarous manner. whereupon the following gentlemen were designed. nated: Capi Green Hill, Robert C Bootn, John Fraser, Archer J Bevill, P L Derby, James J Baldwin, R H Dance, Robt Allgood, A V Wells, differences between Schleswig Holstein and Denseph Puryear, Robert H. Sydnor and John P.

aided in the passage of said bill, a cordial and test, earnest invitation to attend and partake on that

and Win M Gill, were named.
On motion, Resolved, That then: proceedings Richmond, and then the meeting adjourned. E. A. GOOD WYN, Chair'n. WM. M. GILL, Sec'ry.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1849.

To the Editor of the Union.

followers to give them a taste of the good old times of General Washington. He proposed the moving the scales from our eyes; and as the stand General is fond of AB op's Fables, a book he fors. quotes to illustrate his ideas, I should like through our columns to call his attention to that en-

And on motion, the Chairman and Secretary ANOTHER BATTLE .- Dates from Bombay to occasion; and Dr H C Worsham, Robi C Booth the 4 h of March, state that another battle had been lought near Guzerat, between the British

Sin: General Taylor always proposed to his Whish.

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At a Court

The said defendants, Lucius Wash and Ham Walton, not having entered their appearance and security, according to law and the rules of the and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Coard the said defendants are not inhabitants of the conthe motion of the plaintiffs, by their attores. Ordered, that the said defendants, Lucius Was Ordered, that the said defendants, Lucius Was Hamden O Walton do appear before the Justices mad Court, at the Court house, on the second Mand Court, at the Court house, on the second Mintal a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in measurpaper published in the city of Richmond, for mounts as successively, and posted at the front defendant to the court house of this county on some Court fay, the Court house of this county on some Court fay.